

Nanoscale Study of the Phase Decomposition in Model Ni-Al-Cr Superalloys

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Project Background

- Part of a larger study of model Nickel-base superalloys involving experimental and simulated results for [1-5]:
 - Ternary Ni-Al-Cr alloys
 - Quaternary Ni-Al-Cr-Re, Ni-Al-Cr-Ru, Ni-Al-Cr-W, and Ni-Al-Cr-Ta alloys

[1] Sudbrack CK. Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern University, Decomposition Behavior in Model Ni-Al-Cr-X Superalloys: Nanostructural Evolution and Compositional Pathways, December 2004.

[2] Yoon KE. Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern University, Temporal Evolution of the Chemistry and Nanostructure of Multicomponent Model Ni-Based Superalloys, June 2004.

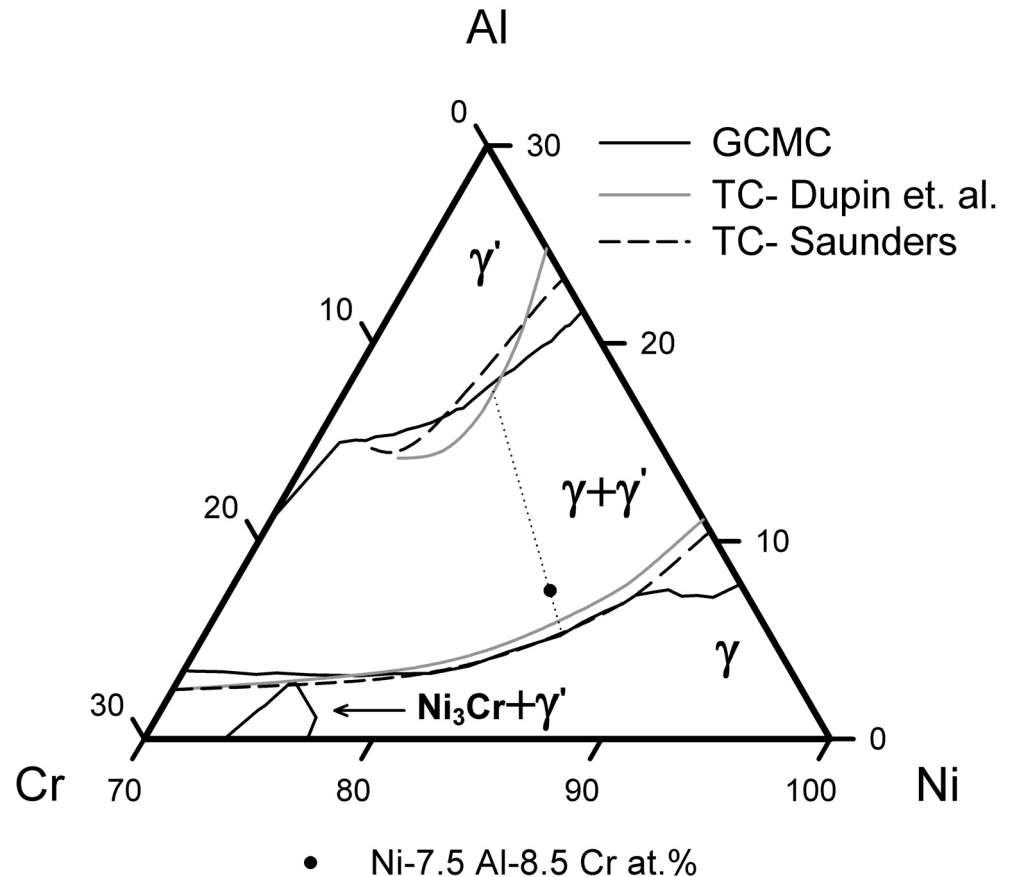
[3] Booth-Morrison C, Weninger J, Sudbrack CK, Noebe RD, Seidman DN. Effect of solute Concentrations on the Kinetic Pathways in Ni-Al-Cr Alloys. to be submitted to Acta Mat. 2006.

[4] Mao Z, Sinnott SB, Martin G, D.N. S. Determination of Pair-Wise Interaction Energies and the Calculation of Ternary Phase Diagrams of Ni-Al-Cr Alloys by First-Principles Calculations. to be submitted to Acta Materialia 2006.

[5] Mao Z, Sudbrack C, Yoon K, Martin G, Seidman D. Diffusion Mechanism as a Selection Process for Nucleation, Growth and Coarsening Pathway in Multicomponent Concentrated Alloys. submitted to Nature Materials 2006.



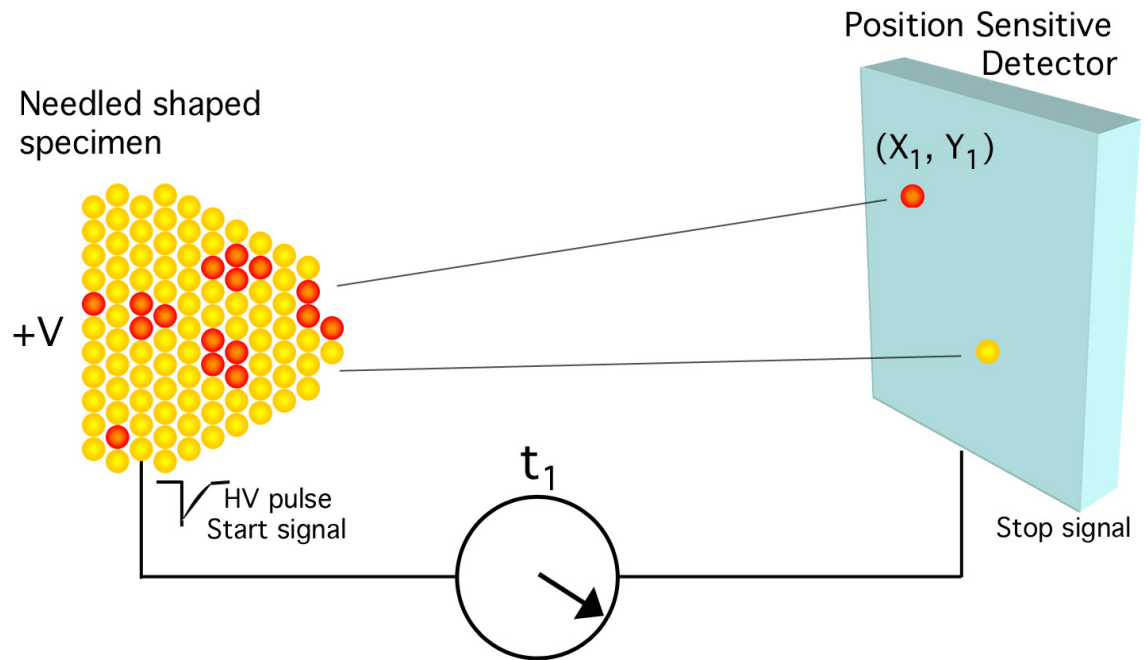
- Ni-7.5 Al-8.5 Cr at.% was designed to have relatively low equilibrium volume fraction of precipitates (φ^{eq}) of ca. 15% at 600°C
- This will allow us to study the nucleation, growth and coarsening of the γ' -precipitate phase by atom-probe tomography





Atom Probe Tomography (APT)

- APT involves ionization of atoms from the surface of a sharp microtip
- Ions are repelled by the anode (tip) and drawn toward the cathode (electrode)

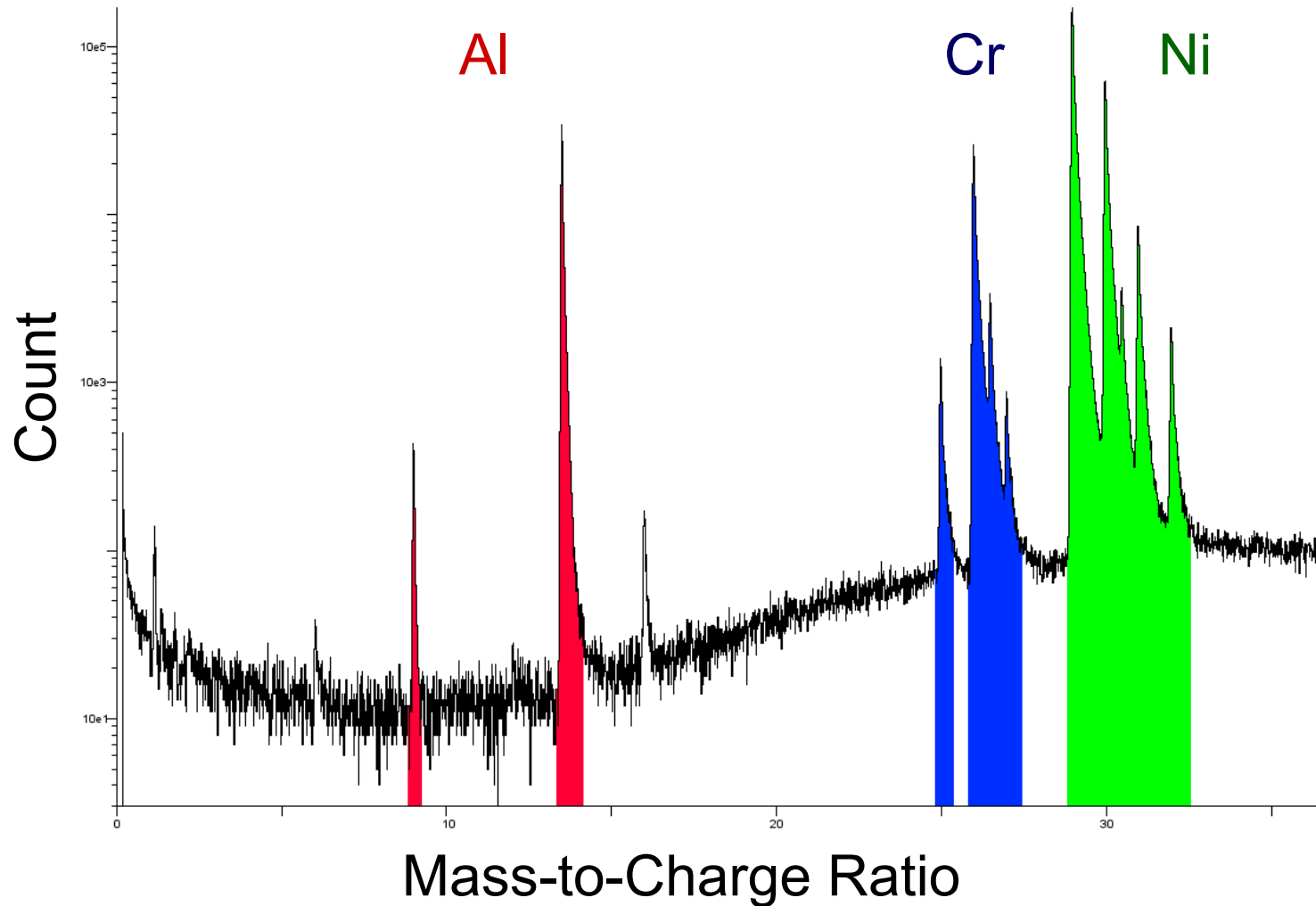


Time of flight  Chemical nature

Impact Position  Atom position on tip surface

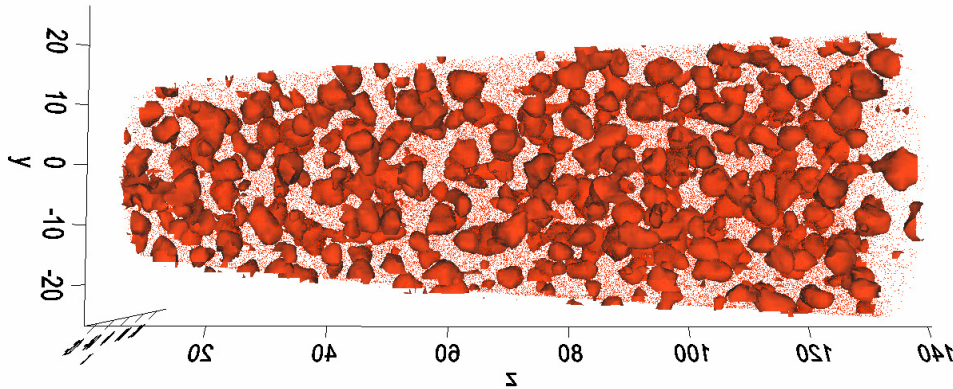


APT Mass Spectrum

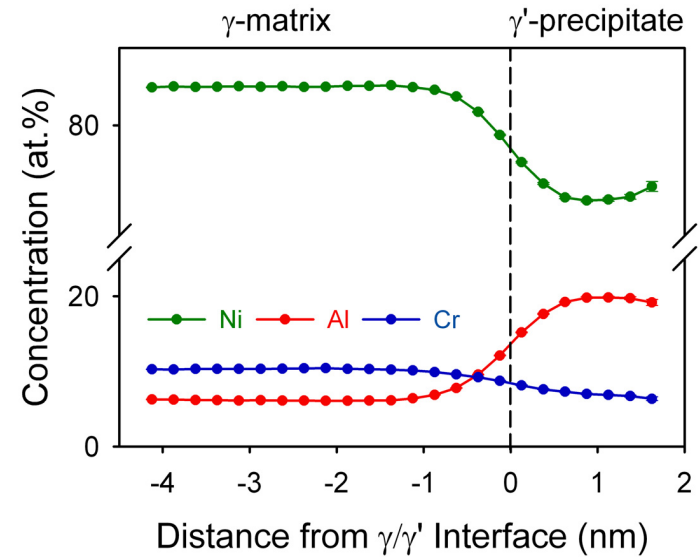




APT Results



APT micrograph of a model Ni-Al-Cr alloy aged at 600°C for 4 h, with Ni and Cr atoms omitted for clarity, highlighting the γ' -precipitate phase with a 11.5 at.% aluminum isoconcentration surface.



The local composition across the γ/γ' interface.



- Phase transformation characterized over a range of aging times from 0 to 1024 hours by APT:

1) Nanostructure

- precipitate morphology
- average radius, $\langle R(t) \rangle$
- precipitate number density, $N_v(t)$
- precipitate volume fraction, ϕ

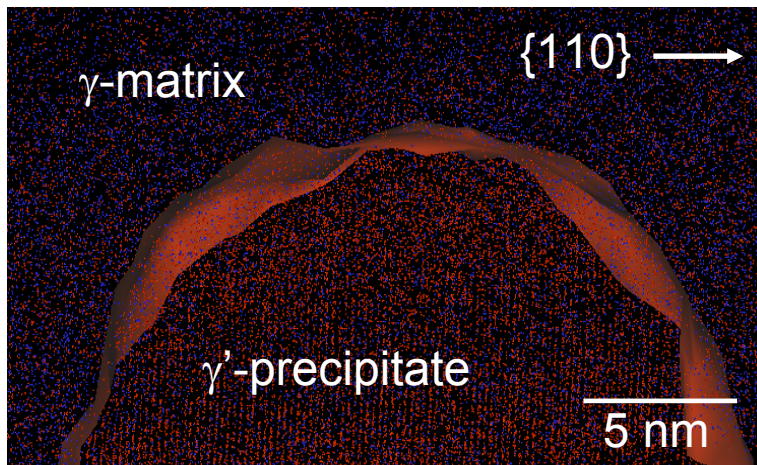
2) Composition

- evolution of the γ and γ' -phases
- equilibrium phase compositions
- concentration profile at the γ/γ' interface

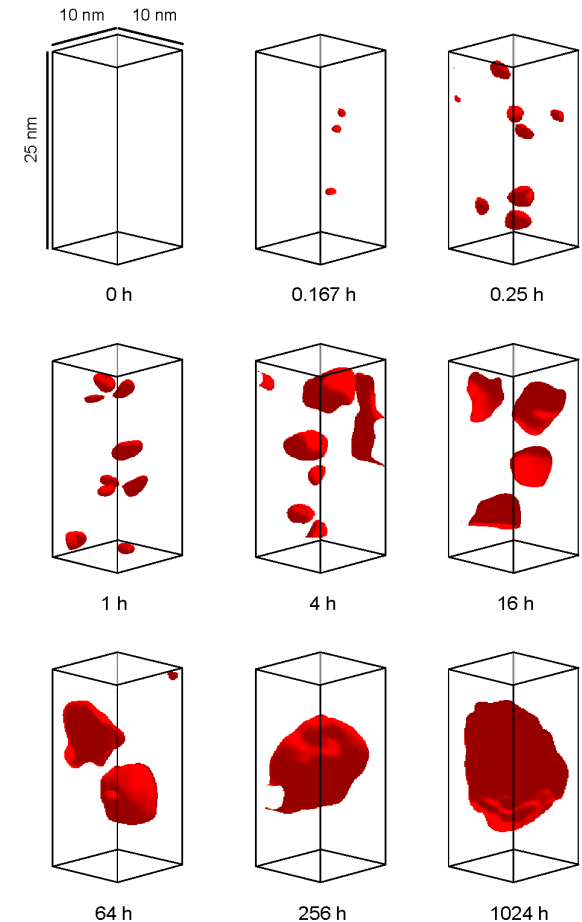


γ' -precipitate Morphology by APT

- Nanometer-sized spheroidal γ' -precipitates are detected in both alloys over the full range of aging times, from 1/6 to 1024 hours



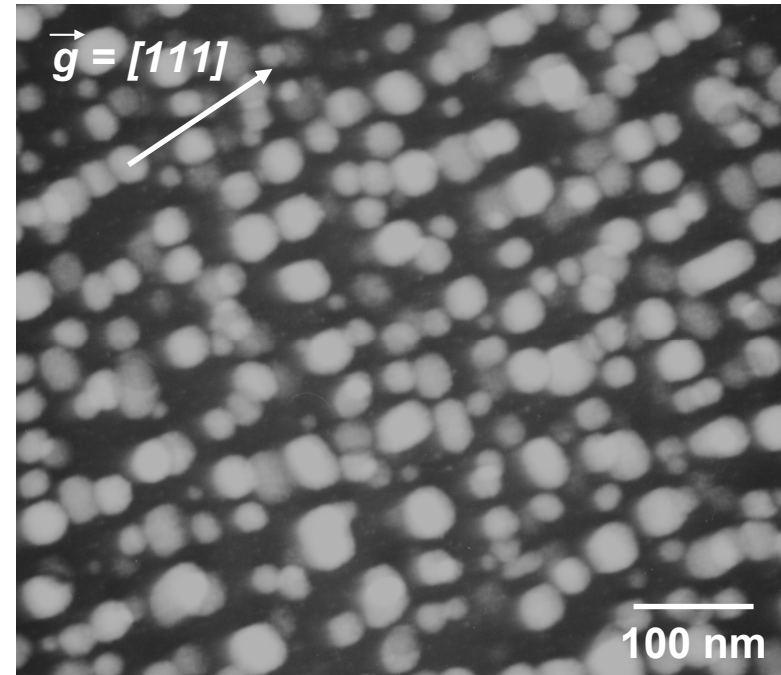
A γ' -precipitate of radius ca. 9 nm is delineated by the dark 10.5 Al at.% isoconcentration surface, and shows $\{110\}$ planes with an interplanar spacing of 0.26 nm.



The temporal evolution of the γ' -precipitate morphology in Ni-7.5 Al-8.5 Cr at.% aged at 600°C.



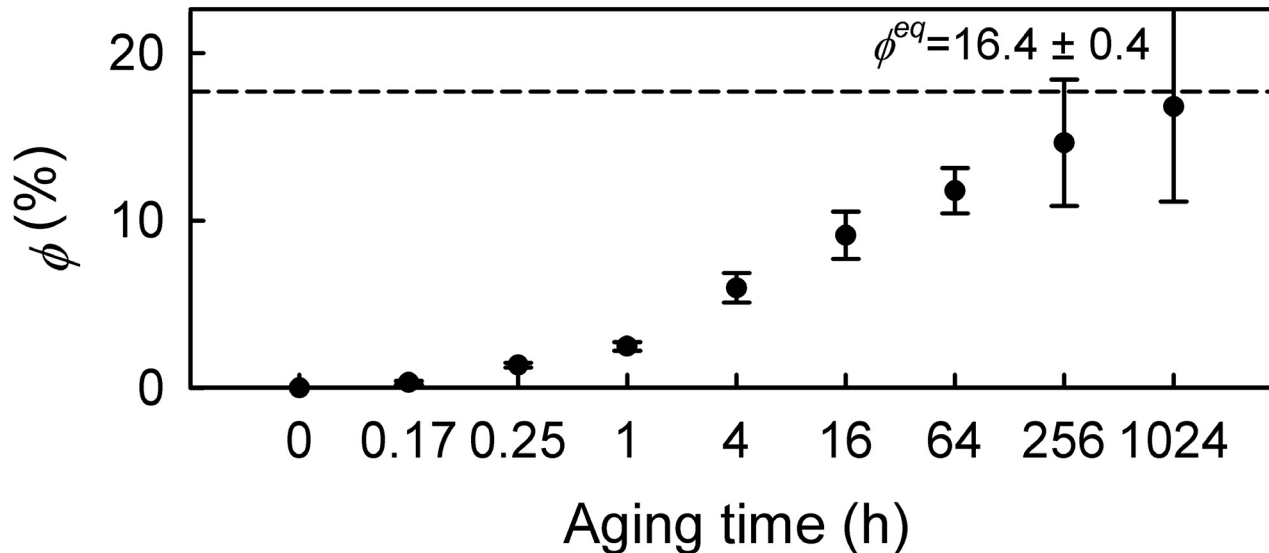
- TEM shows the spheroidal morphology of the γ' -precipitates is maintained to an aging time of 1024 h



A centered superlattice reflection dark-field image of spheroidal γ' -precipitates, for a Ni-7.5 Al- 8.5 Cr at.% sample aged for 1024 h at 600°C. Image recorded near the [011] zone axis, with $\mathbf{g} = [111]$ being the operating reflection.



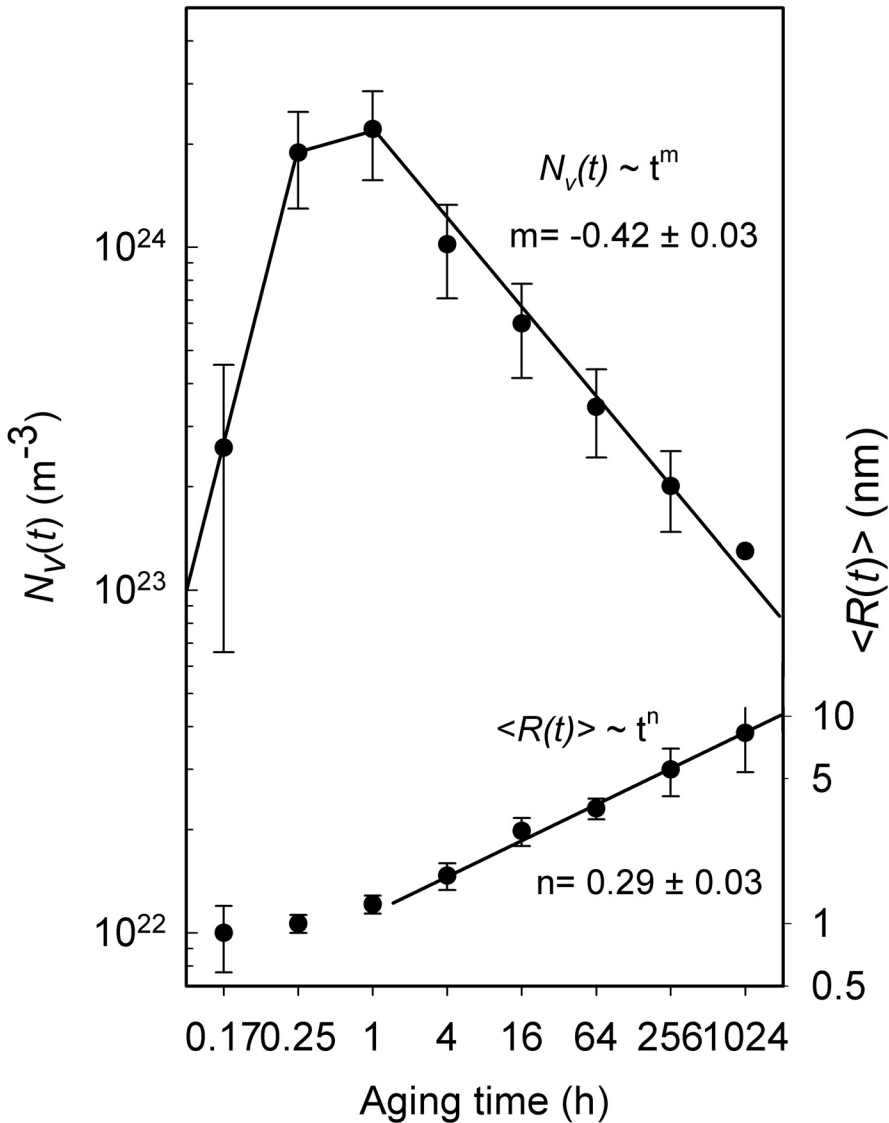
Precipitate Volume Fraction (ϕ)



- The value of ϕ continues to evolve with time, transformation not complete at an aging time of 1024 h



γ' -precipitate Number Density (N_V) and Radius $\langle R(t) \rangle$

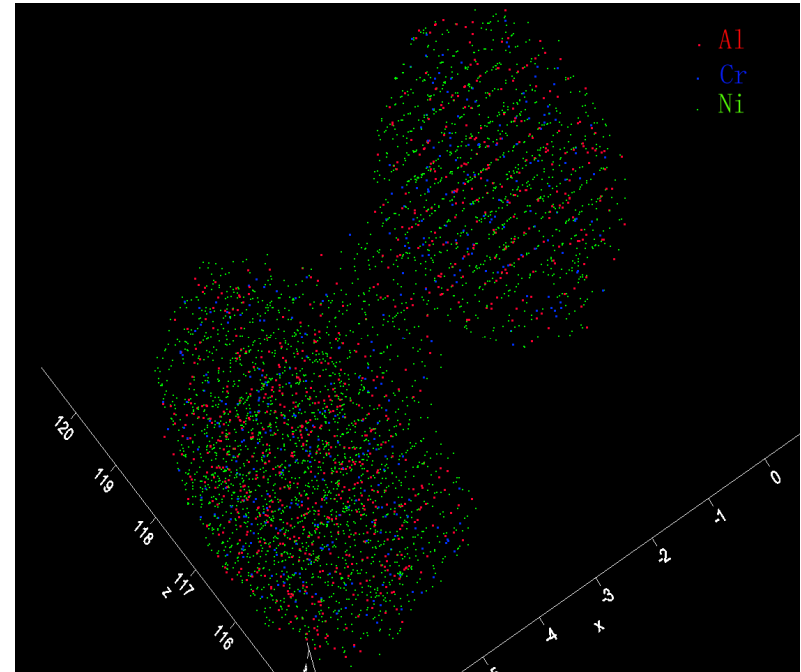


- A high maximum $N_V(t)$ of $(2.2 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3}$ is achieved after aging for 1 h at 600°C
- Precipitate $\langle R(t) \rangle$ values range from 1-10 nm



Precipitate Coalescence

- Precipitate coalescence at the outset of the coarsening regime in both alloys, characterized by the formation of “necked” regions which exhibit $L1_2$ -type ordering.
- γ' -precipitate coagulation and coalescence is believed to result from the overlap of the diffusion fields associated with adjacent γ' -precipitates [5].

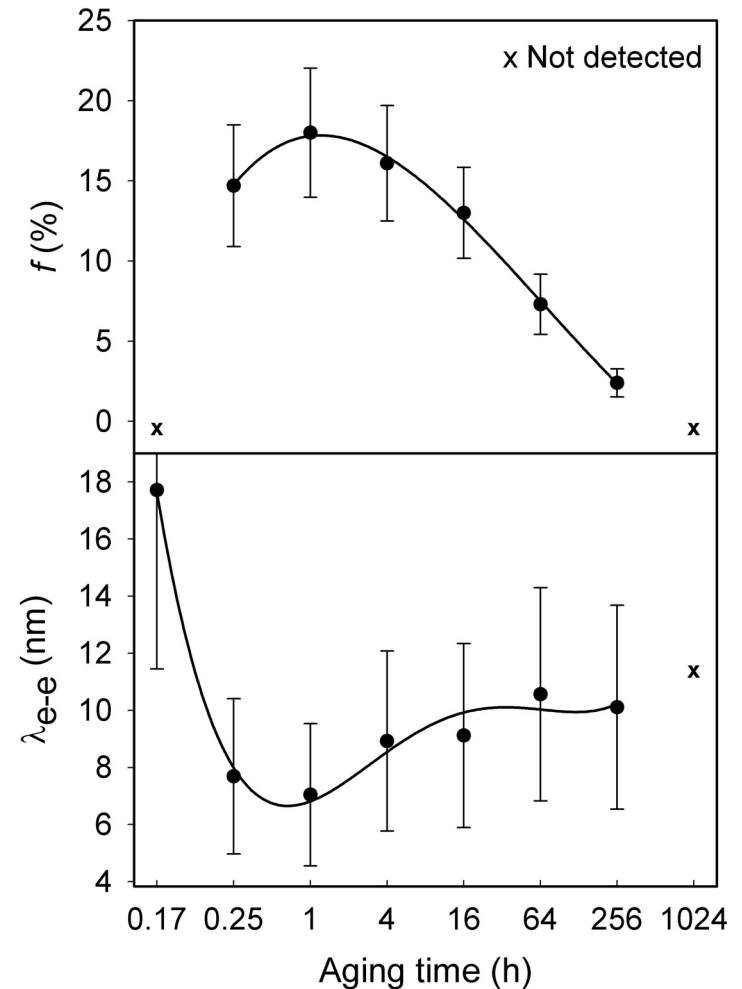


Atomic view of two γ' -precipitates coalescing together across a “neck” region in Ni-7.5 Al-8.5 Cr at.% after aging for 1 h at 600°



Precipitate Coalescence & Spacing

- The fraction of interconnected precipitates, $f(\%)$, achieves a maximum at 1 h, corresponding to minimum in the value of the interprecipitate spacing, λ_{e-e} , and the peak $N_v(t)$





Calculated tracer D values: Ni-5.2 Al-14.2 Cr at.% @ 600°C

m^2/s	D_i
Ni	2.5×10^{-21}
Al	9.7×10^{-21}
Cr	3.0×10^{-21}

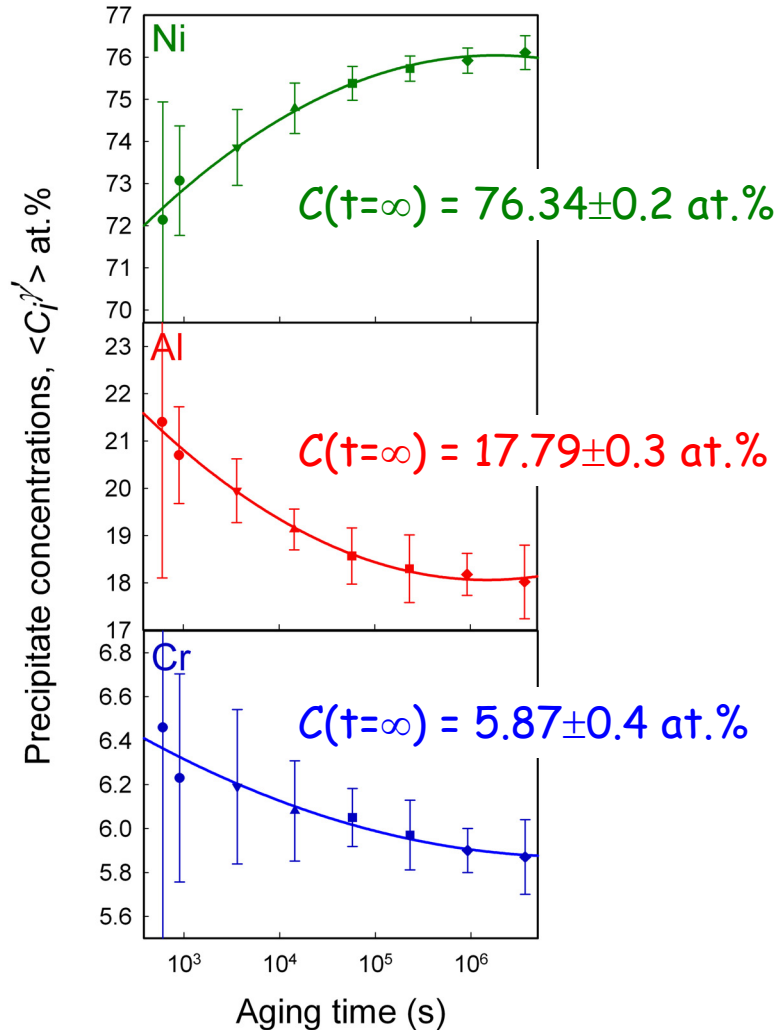
Thermodynamics : Ni-Data (N. Saunders)

Diffusion Mobilities: Ni-Mob database (NIST C. E. Campbell)

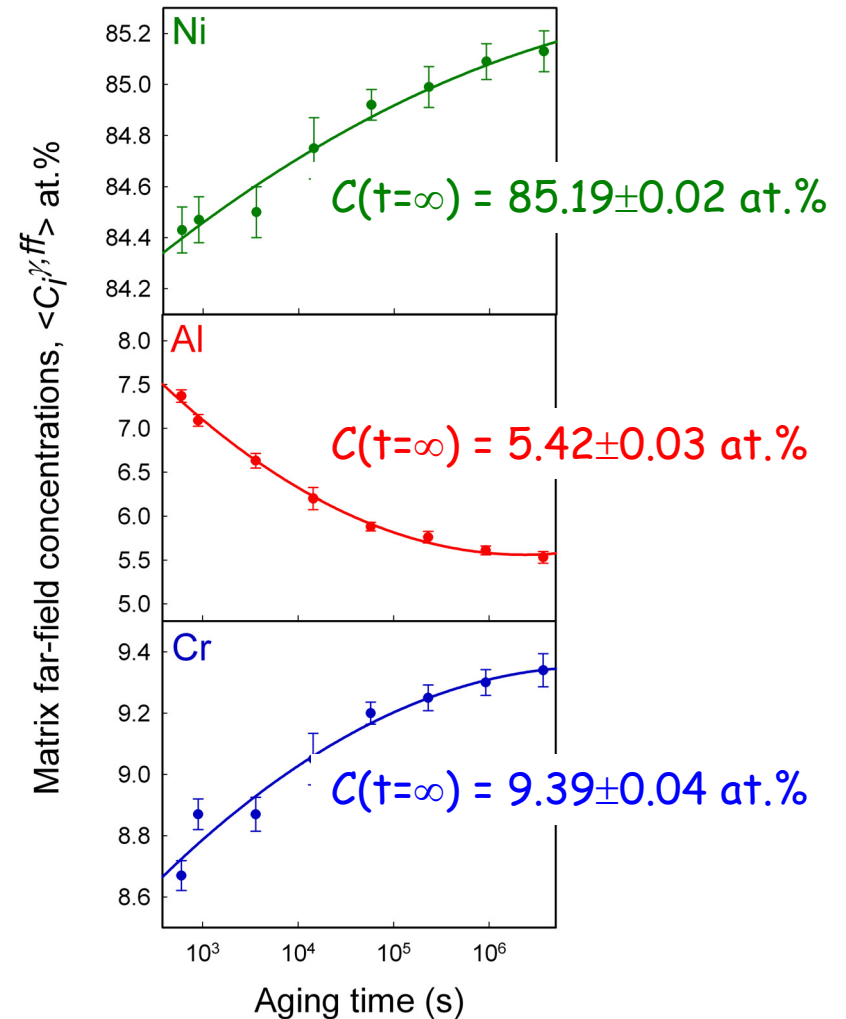


Compositional Evolution

γ' -precipitate

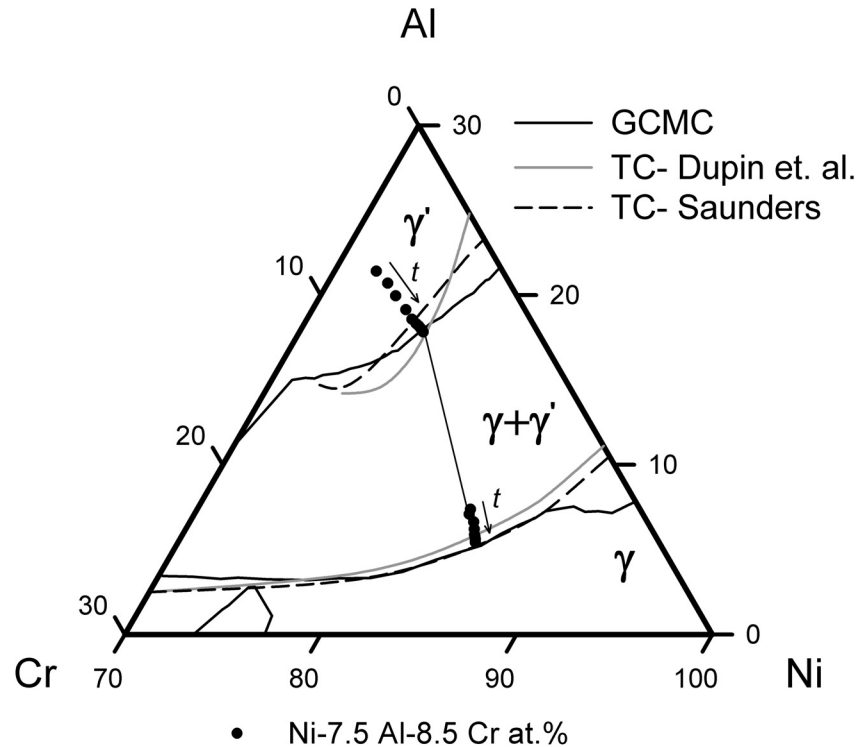


γ -matrix





Compositional Phase Trajectory

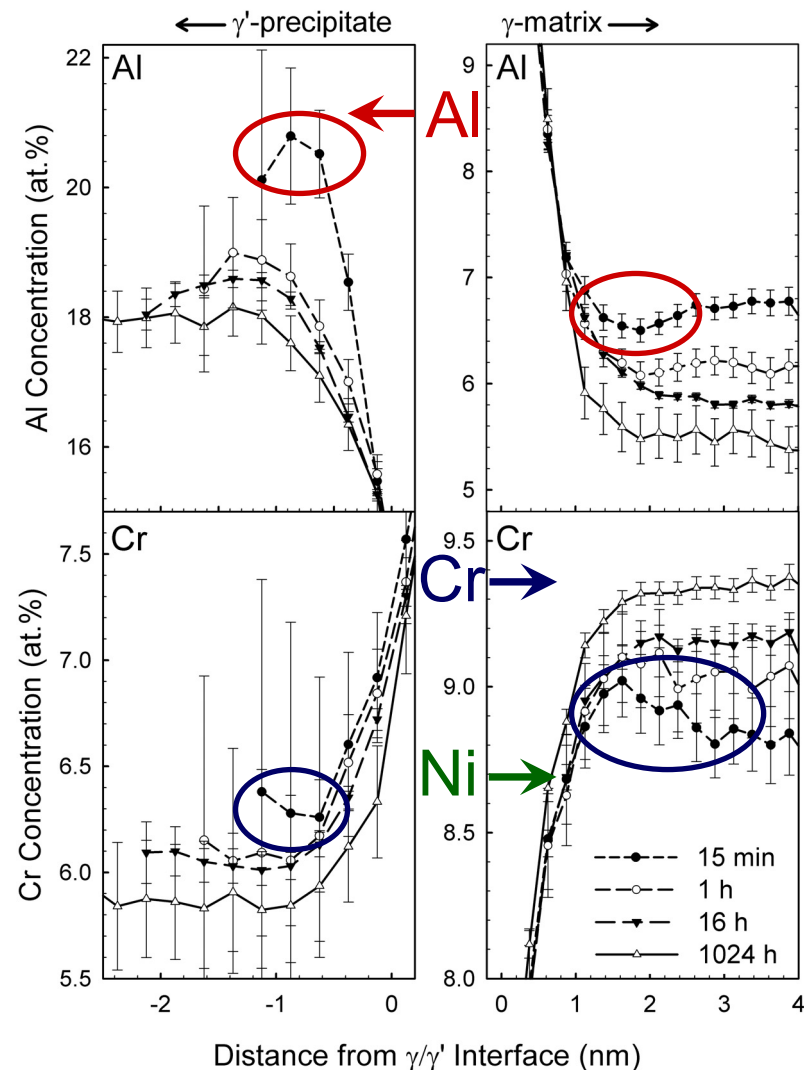


The trajectories of the compositional evolution of the γ -matrix and γ' -precipitate phases of Ni-7.5 Al-8.5 Cr at.% on a partial Ni-Al-Cr ternary phase diagram at 600°C.



Interfaces in Ni-7.5 Al-8.5 Cr at.%

- γ -matrix and γ' -precipitate compositions continue to evolve with time
- A transient enrichment of chromium and a depletion of aluminum are observed on the γ -matrix side of γ/γ' -interfaces
- This transient behavior is believed to be a result of flux coupling





- A spheroidal γ' -precipitate morphology is maintained over the full range of aging times, with some γ' -precipitate coalescence around the peak in number density
- APT allows for the quantification of the nanostructural and compositional evolution during phase decomposition



Where does diffusion fit into this?

- In order to understand phase decomposition, it is essential to understand:
 - 1) Thermodynamics (driving force for phase decomposition)
 - ThermoCalc
 - APT chemical characterization
 - 2) Kinetics (nucleation and coarsening rates, coalescence)
 - Dictra
 - Comparison of APT experimental data and KMC data (Zugang)

Questions?
